

# APPENDIX A

## Recommendations for Management Plans

The following recommendations were developed in conjunction with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for preparation of site-specific management plans, which may be a required component of mitigation for sites with vernal pools. The site specific management recommendations section and up-to-date, project specific surveys should be used in conjunction with the following to create management plans and activities tailored to individual sites.

- 1) Management should be provided to all sites containing vernal pools to minimize degradation of vernal pool resources. At a minimum, management (and management plans) for each vernal pool site shall include the following:
  - a) Permanent protective fencing and signage installed along any interface with developed areas (including trails) and/or other appropriate measures to deter human and dog entrance into on-site habitat. Fencing should have the minimum number of gates necessary for management and/or restoration activities, and be designed to prevent intrusion by pets. Site-specific management plans shall include plans for fencing, signage and/or other preventative measures to deter unauthorized entry. Funding must be provided to maintain fencing to prevent human and pet encroachment in the habitat areas if the originally installed fencing is found to be ineffective at keeping people and pets out.
  - b) A perpetual biological conservation easement in favor of the City of San Diego or other appropriate grantee or perpetual restrictive covenant recorded for private property. The Service shall be named as third party beneficiaries. The easement or restrictive covenant will state that no activities that are not compatible with the resource conservation goals of the preserve shall be allowed within the conservation area.
  - c) A perpetual long-term management, maintenance and monitoring plan. The plan will require at least quarterly visits. All work within the restoration area will be supervised by the biologist. Minimal maintenance activities will include:
    - i) Removal of trash or man-made debris;
    - ii) Check/prompt repair of fencing and signage;
    - iii) Control of exotic plants through hand removal from pool basins and control of weeds in surrounding uplands;
    - iv) Control of off-road vehicle activity, horse and foot traffic to minimize disturbance of vernal pool habitat;
    - v) Control of trespassing, plant removal or destruction of park property;
    - vi) Maintenance and/or patrol activity should be minimized within the restoration site when soils are wet to avoid degradation of habitat;

vii) The use of best management practices for erosion control shall be used at all times; and,

viii) An annual report for each year describing the condition of the restoration site and the maintenance activities conducted therein.

- d) A Property Analysis Record (PAR) (Center for Natural Lands Management ©1998), or other similar cost estimation study, to determine the costs for long-term management of the vernal pool habitat to identify the level of funding that is necessary to adequately preserve and manage the habitat in perpetuity.
- e) Adequate funding, as defined by the PAR or similar cost estimation study, to implement the long-term management plan. This could be through the establishment of a non-wasting endowment account, contribution into a CDF, or other mechanism approved by the agency with take authority for vernal pool species.